

(Mr. RUSH addressed the House. His remarks will appear here after in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### COMMENDING WESTERN WISCONSIN COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise this evening to honor the many flood relief volunteers who have worked tirelessly these past few weeks throughout my home congressional district along the Mississippi River in western Wisconsin. Through their many acts of selfless dedication, they rose as one to meet the challenges of adversity brought on by the flooding waters.

In fact, Madam Speaker, Tawni and I are kind of redefining the term "feel your pain," because on Easter morning, Tawni and I and our two little boys, Johnny and Matt, woke up to discover that the Mississippi River was to the east of us rather than to the west of us. We thought now may be a good time to load the boys in a canoe and paddle to high ground to seek safe shelter elsewhere. In fact, many of the church bulletins on Easter morning read "He has risen and so has the river."

While some of us had to temporarily leave our houses and others lost possessions, I believe all of us gained something very valuable being witness to the extraordinary efforts made by friends, neighbors and strangers alike, all helping each other in a shared time of need.

Madam Speaker, I would like to specifically commend both the American Red Cross, who provided over 10,000 meals to residents, emergency workers, and volunteers, as well as providing much-needed temporary shelter for those displaced from their homes, as well as the Salvation Army, who provided additional assistance by preparing meals for weary workers and residents.

In addition, I wish to recognize the men and women of Wisconsin's fire departments, police departments, the National Guard, and all other emergency personnel who worked unceasingly to pump the water out and man the barriers to stem the force of the flooding.

Madam Speaker, lastly, the faith I have always had in our Nation's youth proved to be well founded when the students from the Challenge Academy at Fort McCoy, Fountain City High School, Winona High School, Boscobel

and Prairie du Chien High School, as well as students at the University of Wisconsin La-Crosse, Winona State University, and a number of other schools spent their time and, for some, their spring breaks to help fill and stack sandbags and man the dikes and levees during this time of need.

Madam Speaker, the multitude of ways residents of western Wisconsin found to help each other was truly inspiring. It is at times like these when one better appreciates what Wisconsin people are all about. There is still work to be done to recover from this year's flooding and to assure that we are well prepared if such events occur in the future, but we know that the community spirit fostered by the acts of generosity and the selflessness by people of Wisconsin's Third Congressional District will be long remembered long after the mighty Mississippi returns to its gentle and peaceful pace.

I wish to also extend thanks to community leaders who reacted quickly and effectively to control the flooding and provide aid to those directly affected by it.

Special thanks need to go out to the mayors of these water communities, as well as county emergency government officials, who made advanced flood preparation and coordinated relief efforts as possible.

I especially want to recognize a few individuals by name: Crawford County Emergency Government Director Roger Martin; Grant County Emergency Director Steve Braum; La Crosse County Emergency Director Al Spalding; La Crosse Public Works Director Pat Caffrey; Trempealeau County Emergency Government Director William Zagorski, who had just started the job 2 weeks prior to the flooding. Talk about getting your feet wet in a new position. Buffalo County Emergency Director Monica Herman, Pierce County Emergency Director Myrna Larrabee, Vernon County Management Director Cindy Ackerman, St. Croix Emergency Management Director Jack Colvard, and Pepin Emergency Management Director John Egli.

All served the people of western Wisconsin extremely well, and I extend my gratitude to them.

Much appreciation and thanks go out to the members of the community and of the region who pulled together during the time of need. It truly was inspiring seeing how people in a particular region can really come together for a common cause.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HONDA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### PEACE OFFICER DEATHS IN HARRIS COUNTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to talk about recent events in my hometown of Houston. On Tuesday, May 22, while we were in session, the law enforcement community suffered several tragedies.

First, during routine investigation of a dispute over damage to a car between a brother and sister, Harris County Sheriff's Deputy Joseph Dennis was killed. Deputy Dennis, while responding to the complaint, was informed that the brother had just driven through the area. He proceeded to pursue the young man, and, in the process of apprehending him, was shot while attempting to handcuff the assailant.

The suspect fled the scene, but was tracked down later in the evening and arrested with the murder weapon, the deputy's weapon, and the handcuffs still in place on his left wrist.

Later that evening, Houston Police Officers Albert Vasquez and Enrique Duharte-Tur, two of several officers working off-duty jobs as security guards at an apartment complex, were shot while apprehending five suspects in drug-related charges.

Officer Vasquez was killed instantly while Officer Duharte-Tur remains hospitalized in critical condition. The suspect in this killing was also wounded and apprehended at the scene.

Additionally, last Sunday, May 19, HPD Officer Carlton Jones was killed when his vehicle flipped over while on a routine patrol in my congressional district.

These deaths are in addition to the loss of Harris County Deputies Oscar Hill, J. C. Risley, and Barret Hill, all of whom were killed in separate incidents in the line of duty over the last 11 months in Harris County.

Harris County, where Houston is located, is leading the Nation in the grim category of peace officers killed according to the National Law Enforcement Officers' Fund.

This recent spate of fatalities comes a week after Congress highlighted the dangers that the men and women of law enforcement face every day with National Police Officers' Week and National Peace Officers' Memorial Day. It serves as a reminder of the bravery and dedication of those who put their lives on the line to protect our families, our homes, and our communities.

Peace officers and their families know better than anyone the perils and risks involved in their job. Yet every day, they put on a badge and make our Nation a safer place.

While we should never forget these officers, we also need to remember their spouses, their children and friends who miss them dearly. Our hearts go out to those survivors who are trying to cope with saying goodbye to a loved one. We are indebted to the survivors for the courage of these officers, and we share their grief and offer kind words knowing that it is a poor substitute for their loss.

Every day, ordinary men and women make an extraordinary commitment when they put on a badge that symbolizes the oath they take to protect and serve. The badge also makes them a target. Every day, they leave their families behind not knowing if they will come home tonight.

Madam Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of H.R. 94, the Law Enforcement Officers' Flag Memorial Act of 2001. This legislation seeks to honor slain law enforcement officers by providing their families a Capitol-flown U.S. flag.

In the meantime, Congress should continue to make sure that we keep our commitment to the law enforcement community by providing funding for more officers, better equipment, and advanced training. It not only saves the lives of officers, but it makes our families, our homes, and our neighborhoods a safer place.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### GLOBAL WARMING AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I thank the Speaker for this opportunity to address the House and join my colleagues to talk about global warming, to talk specifically about the Kyoto Protocol and the language that is currently in the bill of the Committee on International Relations, the authorizing bill for the State Department to implement the Kyoto Protocol.

I am disappointed that there was not an amendment on the floor to take that particular amendment out of this legislation, because I think the consequences of implementing the Kyoto Protocol are so dramatic that it deserves a discussion before this House. That is why we have joined in this special hour to talk about the consequences if America was to implement the Kyoto Protocol. It is a bad deal for America, and the conferees should examine the implementation language in this bill.

Let me just say that, under this protocol, by 2008 to 2012, the U.S. would be required to slash emissions of greenhouse gases to 7 percent below the 1990 level. That level was last achieved in 1979. Based on projections of the future growth in U.S. energy use, this would require a real cut in emissions of over 30 percent. In the meantime, major

greenhouse gas emitters, such as China, India, Mexico, Brazil, would be able to continue business as usual.

Let me just review the numbers of the total income in this country. The GDP in 1979, it was four trillion eight hundred sixty-nine. Today the GDP, or the total income, the total production of this country is nine trillion one hundred ninety-three.

So based on that kind of efficiency that we had back in 1979, we would have to cut the gross domestic product, the output of this country in half. Of course we have increased our energy efficiency a little bit so, not totally half. But a dramatic change.

So what we are going to be discussing tonight is how scientific is the evidence of global warming, how good is the scientific evidence of how much man contributes to that global warming.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON), one of the experts in this area who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to start off our discussion tonight.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I sincerely appreciate the gentleman from Michigan having this Special Order at the request of the leadership. I think it is important to air the issue, so to speak, as we get into this debate.

I am an official observer to the Council of Parties operating under the auspices of the United Nations. I was in Kyoto. I was in Buenos Aires. I was in Hague. I am planning at the moment to be in Bonn, Germany in July.

I think there are some things that we need to make sure that the American people know about this. First of all, the economy that will be most affected in the entire world community, if we would implement this, is the United States economy.

As the gentleman from Michigan pointed out, China, whose VOC emissions will exceed the United States within the next 10 years, would have to make no reductions. Mexico, which is a growing economy and our partner in NAFTA, would not have to make any reductions because they are considered to be a developing nation. India, the second most populous nation in the world, again with growing VOC emissions, would have to make no reductions because they are considered again to be a developing nation.

So when we get right down to it, the Western European community, because the collapse of communism occurred after the base year that they are using to calculate the reductions, would make few, if any, because they have shut down the old coal plants in the Soviet Union and in behind the Iron Curtain. In Western Europe, they have gone more and more to nuclear power. So they have to make no reductions in their economy. It would be the good old U.S. of A. that would have to make these reductions.

Under the protocol, a steel plant operating in Pennsylvania or in Illinois

or in Indiana that would have to be shut down under the protocol, one could take it bolt by bolt, piece by piece, dismantle it, ship it to China or ship it to Mexico, put it back together, that same plant with the same emissions, and would be perfectly legal under the Kyoto Protocol.

For that reason, it is not just Republicans like the gentleman from Michigan and I that oppose this. Good solid labor union Democrats like the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) strongly oppose this. In fact, when they did the Byrd-Hagel amendment in the United States Senate, it passed 98 to 2 that we cannot implement Kyoto unless certain changes are made so that it does not negatively affect the United States economy.

Second thing that the citizens of the United States need to understand about Kyoto is that the science is not settled. In fact, 2 years ago, 15,000 of the most eminent environmental scientists in the United States signed their names to a letter that I believe was sent to the President. It may have been sent to the Members of Congress. Fifteen thousand scientists said do not implement Kyoto because the science is not settled.

Just within the last 6 months, research based on actual data in the Atlantic Ocean has come out that says the whole concept of global warming may be exactly wrong, could be totally 180 degrees wrong.

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So there are all kinds of reasons for us to take a go-slow approach on this. And I think that President Bush, when he said the Kyoto agreement would not be ratified, did exactly the right thing. I think the President and Secretary of State are going to work with Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy to develop a new mechanism for environmental negotiations, not based on Kyoto, but based on sound science and based on economic interests of the United States vis-a-vis the rest of the world.

I would think within the next year or so we will come up with a different mechanism that actually will enhance the environment and will enhance the world community. But the Kyoto agreement, as it is currently structured, is totally flawed. It would be very disadvantageous to the United States. And unless we want to go back to the economy like it was in the 1970s, as the gentleman pointed out, this is exactly the wrong agreement and should not be implemented in this country.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I joined the gentleman from Texas at the Hague, and what the Kyoto Protocol did is it left a lot of the details of implementation to further negotiations. One of the questions at the Hague was the so-called "sinks," the sequestration of the CO<sub>2</sub>, and this chart, I think, demonstrates why the United States was trying to insist that sinks be a consideration in emissions. As we see by this